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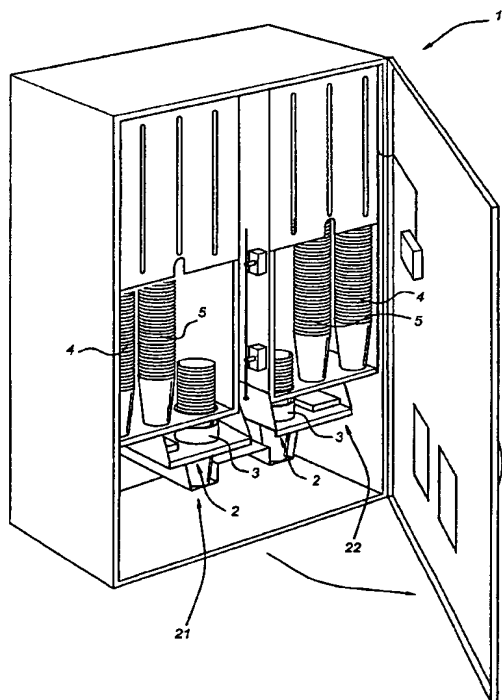
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DISPENSING DEVICE AND DISPENSING ASSEMBLY FOR FLOWER VASES, FLOWER VASE AND METHOD FOR PLACING FLOWERS INTO A VASE



(57) Abstract: A dispensing device for flower vases comprising a device for removing individual holders from a series of nested holders. A dispensing assembly is provided which allows holders of different sizes or with other different properties to be dispensed from one assembly. The flower vases themselves comprise a cup-shaped holder made from paper-like material. It is preferably printed with water-based ink on the outer side. There is a support part for imparting stability to the flower vase during use.

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European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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Dispensing device and dispensing assembly for flower vases, flower vase and method for placing flowers into a vase

5 The present invention relates to a dispensing device for flower vases. More particularly, the present invention relates to the dispensing of flower vases, as described, for example, in WO 99/3615. This document describes a disposable vase which can be made from plastic-like or cardboard-like materials.

10 One particular application area for vases is in hospitals. It is traditional for patients to be offered flowers which are then placed directly into vases. However, neither the patient nor the visitors have these vases available, and consequently the nursing staff often have to provide vases. However, these vases have proven to disappear quickly, partly through breakages. Moreover, it is necessary to comply with the hygiene requirements which apply inside a hospital. This means that the vases have to  
15 thoroughly cleaned after each use, but this often does not happen, increasing the risk of the transmission of germs and bacteria.

This means that the process of providing vases and handling them is complicated in particular in hospitals and other care institutions.

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This problem is solved by using the flower vase described above.

A further problem is the distribution of vases of this type. It is an object of the present invention to provide a solution to this.

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This object is achieved by a dispensing device for flower vases, comprising a store for a series of nested cup-shaped flower vases, a dispensing mechanism for removing individual vases from this series and displacing said vases, and actuating means for said dispensing mechanism.

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According to the present invention, the flower vases are nested in a series and individual vases are removed with a dispensing mechanism and dispensed to the user. This makes it possible to provide an ordered, organized supply, storage and delivery,

which is important in locations such as hospitals. Dispensing devices of this type are already known per se for beverage holders. However, the prior art does not at any point give any suggestion that dispensing devices of this type can also be used for flower vases.

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According to an advantageous embodiment of the dispensing device, the store is designed to receive two series of vases arranged next to one another, with one series being arranged so as to interact with said dispensing mechanism and conveyor means being present for displacing the other series into the position of the first series.

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The invention also relates to a dispensing assembly comprising at least two of the above-described dispensing devices. This makes it possible for various types of vases to be dispensed at a single point. The term "various types of" is to be understood as encompassing both differing dimensions and differing prints on the outside. After all, a very wide range of people are to be found in hospitals and other care institutions, and the highly changeable supply of flowers means that a choice of different vases is particularly desirable and important in order to make it acceptable to use disposable vases of this type instead of the usual vases. Each dispensing device described above can be designed with a store for one or more series of vases. The number of series of this nature may differ for each dispensing device, depending on the expected demand between two top-up periods for the device. Differences of this nature will arise in particular if relatively large numbers of dispensing devices are present, such as for example four dispensing devices. A relatively small store can be provided for the least "popular" vase, while a considerably larger store may be provided for the vase which is in greater demand and is dispensed from one of the corresponding dispensing device. This makes it possible to make optimum use of the space available.

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The invention also relates to a flower vase comprising a cup-shaped holder, the base part of which comprises a diameter (b) of at least 80 mm, with a height (h) of at least 100 mm, which holder consists of a paper-like material provided on the inner side with a watertight plastic lining, while the outer side is provided with printed information based on water-based ink.

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This lining comprises in particular a watertight, preferably biodegradable lining, such as biopolymer.

According to the invention, the holder consists of a paper-like material which is provided with a watertight plastic lining on the inner side. A holder of this type is particularly inexpensive to produce and is particularly suitable for use as a disposable vase. In particular there are no environmental problems associated with disposal of the holder. This means that vases of this type can be made available in a simple way and disposed of with other waste after one-off use in a hospital or other care institution, and can be used to supply energy in a non-polluting way in any incineration furnace. By sticking to the dimensions described above, it is possible to ensure that a stable vase is formed, i.e. the risk of the vase falling over on movable tables provided to patients can be minimized. The height of the holder will be selected as a function of the flowers which are used. The outside of the holder may be printed on in any desired way. Moreover, the outside may be provided with a plastic coating.

According to an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the holder is used in combination with a support part. This can be coupled to the base part of the holder and provide a foot for stabilization purposes. According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the support part, in the position of use, comprises two wall parts which are positioned at a distance from one another and each provided with an opening. This opening is always different, so that optimum support can always be provided through correct positioning.

The invention also relates to a method for placing a number of flowers in a vase, comprising the steps of providing said flowers and said vase, the step of providing said vase comprising the step of dispensing a vase as described above from a series of vases. More particularly, this method is carried out with the dispensing device described above.

Of course, this dispensing device may be designed in such a manner that visitors can purchase vases using coins or cards. There may be a more general actuating feature comprising, for example, a key, a universal pass or the like for nursing staff, so that it is

possible for the care staff to remove vases without cost.

The invention will be elucidated in more detail below with reference to an exemplary embodiment of the invention which is illustrated in the drawings in which:

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Fig. 1 diagrammatically depicts a view of a dispensing assembly according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a front view of details of the assembly shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows the dispensing slide according to the present invention in detail;

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Fig. 4 shows a vase in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 5 shows the support part according to the invention.

In Fig. 1, a dispensing assembly for vases is denoted overall by 1. It is provided with two dispensing openings 2 (cf. also Fig. 2), from which vases are dispensed. The  
15 assembly comprises two dispensing devices, denoted by 21 and 22. Each dispensing device 21, 22 is designed to receive a series of vases denoted by 4 and 5. Series 4 interacts with a dispensing slide 3. As a result of this slide 3 being moved to and fro, the bottom two vases are separated from one another and the bottom one is moved into a position in which it can be removed. This dispensing slide 3 is moved to and fro by  
20 means of a control unit 8 which is connected, in manner which is not illustrated in more detail, to an opening 7 for the introduction of money. The introduction of a coin into opening 7 causes dispensing slide 3 to move to and fro once so that a vase is dispensed. The slide 3 is provided with carriers 8 positioned opposite one another and opposite dividers 9. In the starting position, the edge of the bottom one of series of holders bears  
25 against carriers 8 positioned opposite one another. During dispensing, the slide 3 is moved in such a manner that the carrier 8 no longer supports the bottom one of a series of holders. However, the distance between the end of the carrier 8 and the front of the divider 9 is such that the stack of holders does not drop downwards, but rather is supported by the divider 9. The divider 9 moreover engages between the bottom holder  
30 and the next holder up, with the result that the bottom holder is moved away from the next holder up and is detached. On account of the difference in vertical distance between the divider 9 and the carrier 8, the holder which is now at the bottom will be supported by the carrier 8 as the slide 3 moves back. This process is repeated during the

next movement of slide 3 to and fro.

When the right-hand series 4 shown in Fig. 1 is empty, the conveyor coils 6 are moved and the next series 5 is placed in position above the dispensing slide 3, and the process  
5 can be continued. By using two dispensing devices in a dispensing assembly with separate dispensing openings or a common dispensing opening, it is possible to dispense two different types of flower vases. These may be of different sizes or may be printed differently on the outside. It should be understood that with a relatively high turnover it is readily possible to use more than two dispensing devices. Four dispensing  
10 devices can be mentioned as an example. This allows two differently sized vases to be distributed, each with two different printed outer surfaces.

The above-described embodiment with more than two dispensing devices 21 and 22 can easily be realized, working on the basis of the construction shown in Fig. 1, by, for  
15 example, arranging two dispensing devices of this type over the depth of the casing of the assembly. Positioning can be implemented with a rail structure, but it is also possible for the "front one" of the dispensing devices to be hinged to the casing door or attached to the casing using any other suitable hinge structure.

20 Fig. 4 shows an exemplary embodiment of a vase which can be dispensed using the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The vases are denoted overall by 12 and comprise a base 14 and a widening side wall 13. The base and the side wall are made from a paper-like material which is provided with a plastic lining on the inner side in order to make the holder or vase watertight. On the outside, this vase can be printed in any desired way  
25 and may comprise a further layer of plastic. The printing is preferably carried out using a water-based ink. For environmental reasons, it is preferable to use layers based on polyethylene, by way of example. A particularly thin layer is required in order to make the holder watertight. However, it is also possible to use other sealing layers. In this context, consideration is given in particular to biological polymers, such as  
30 biodegradable starch polymer. The paper-like material is preferably bleached without chlorine and obtained in an environmentally friendly way. It may be recycled material. The dimensions b, c and h as shown in Fig. 4 can be selected as a function of the flowers which are to be placed into the holder and possibly also the dispensing point.

The minimum diameter  $b$  is approximately 8 cm. The minimum height is approximately 10 cm. Examples which can be given are a value of 11.5 cm for dimension  $b$  and 13.3 cm for dimension  $h$ . Dimension  $c$  is preferably at least 10 mm greater than dimension  $b$ . The diameter at the top side of the holder is preferably more  
5 than 110 mm, more particularly approximately 115 mm.

Fig. 5 shows a support part according to the present invention. This support part is denoted overall by 23 and comprises an object formed from a cardboard blank. It has two wall parts 24, 25 which are spaced apart from one another and are provided with  
10 openings 26 and 27, respectively. It can be seen from Fig. 5 that opening 26 is smaller than opening 27. This allows support part 23 to be used as a support foot for holders of different sizes. The most stable position can be found by simply turning the support part over.

15 On reading the above text, those skilled in the art will immediately find variants which comprise a combination of what is described in the prior art and what is described above. These variants also lie within the scope of the appended claims.



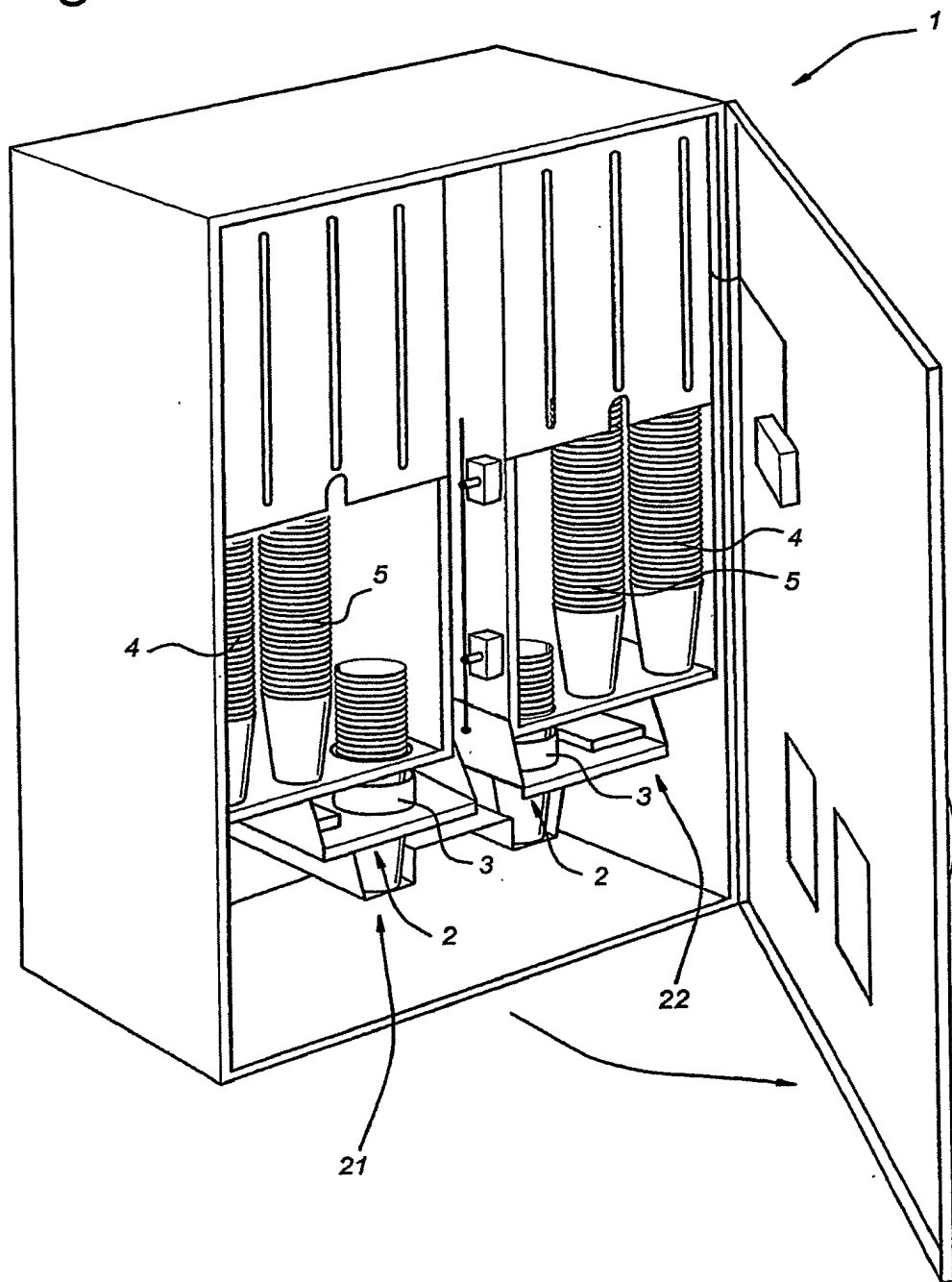
Claims

1. Dispensing device (1) for flower vases, comprising a store for a series (4, 5) of nested cup-shaped flower vases, a dispensing mechanism (3) for removing individual  
5 vases from this series and displacing these vases, and actuating means for said dispensing mechanism, which actuating means comprise a part which reacts to money or tokens.
2. Dispensing device according to claim 1, in which said store is designed to receive  
10 two series (4, 5) arranged next to one another, one series being arranged so as to interact with the said dispensing mechanism, and conveyor means (6) being provided in order to move the other series into the position of the first series.
3. Dispensing assembly comprising two dispensing devices as claimed in one of the  
15 preceding claims.
4. Dispensing assembly as claimed in claim 3, in which each of said dispensing devices is designed to handle a vase of a different size.
- 20 5. Dispensing assembly as claimed in claim 3 or 4, comprising a common dispensing opening.
6. Flower vase (1) comprising a cup-shaped holder, the base part of which comprises a diameter (b) of at least 80 mm, with a height (h) of at least 100 mm, which  
25 holder consists of a paper-like material provided on the inner side with a watertight plastic lining and provided on the outer side with printed information using water-based ink.
7. Flower vase as claimed in claim 6, in which the height of said holder is at least  
30 120 mm.
8. Flower vase as claimed in one of claims 6 or 7, in which the external diameter of the said holder is at least 110 mm at the top.

9. Flower vase as claimed in one of claims 6-8, comprising a support part which can be releasably coupled to the base part of the said holder.
- 5 10. Flower vase as claimed in claim 9, in which the said support part comprises a double-walled part provided on two sides with an opening, with said openings being different from one another.
- 10 11. Method for placing a number of flowers in a vase, comprising the steps of providing said flowers and said vase, the step of providing said vase comprising the dispensing of a vase as claimed in one of claims 6-10 from a series of vases.
12. Method as claimed in claim 11, in which said dispensing operation comprises the step of dispensing from the dispensing device as claimed in one of claims 1-5.
- 15 13. Method as claimed in claim 12, in which said dispensing operation comprises the step of introducing money or a token into said dispensing device.

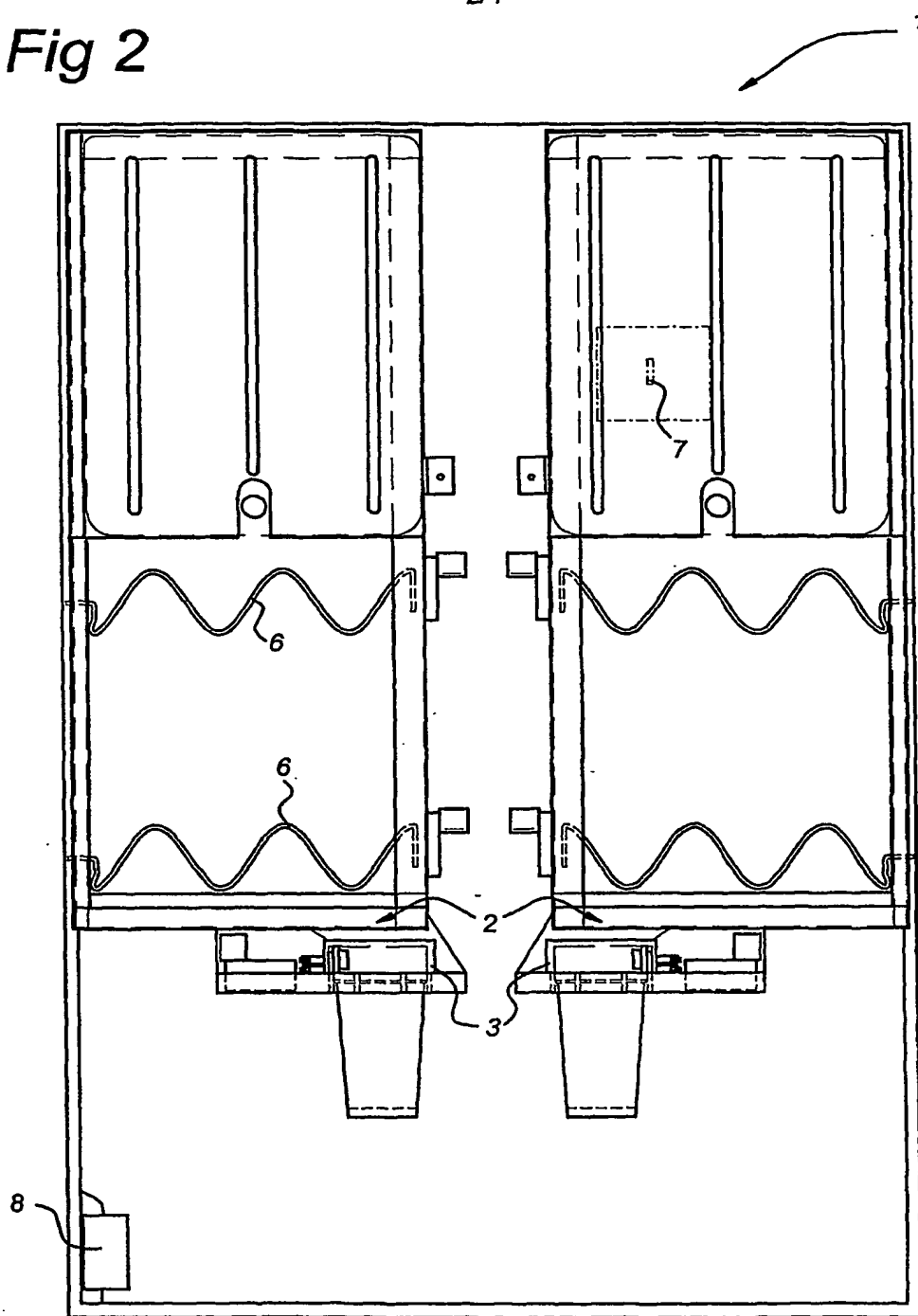
1/4

Fig 1



2/4

Fig 2



3/4

Fig 3

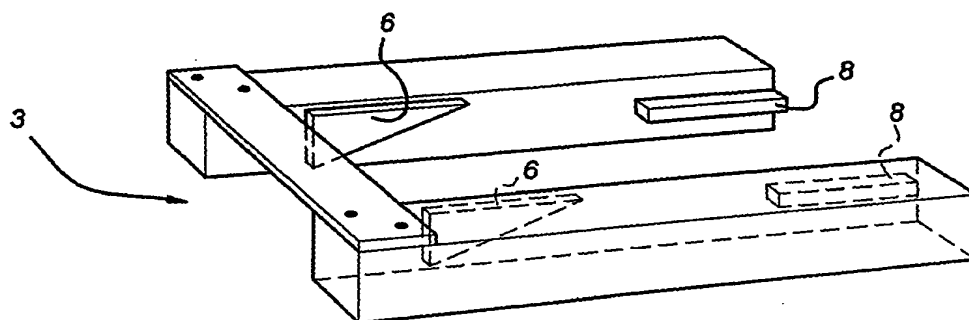
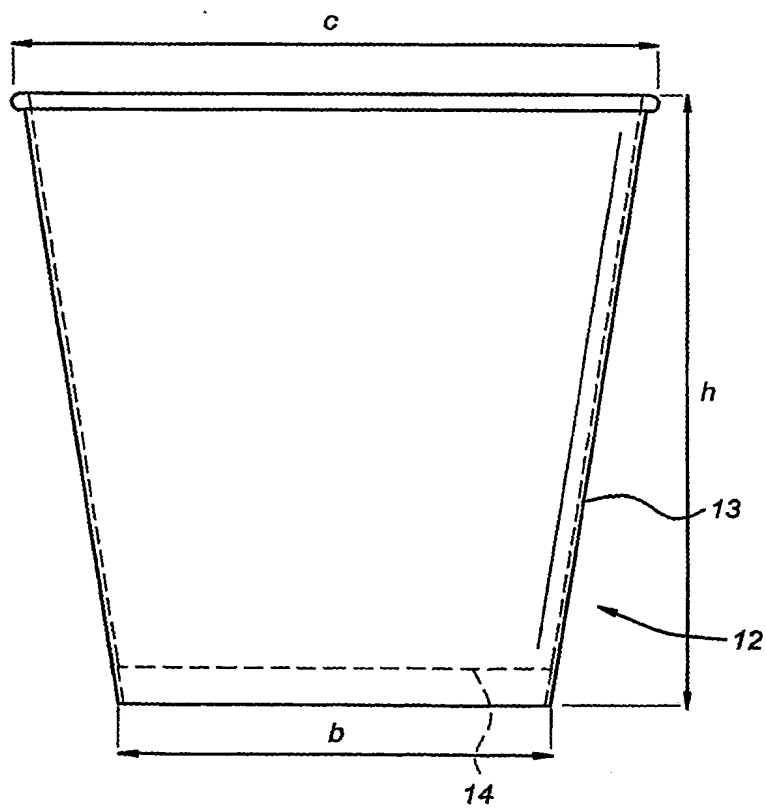
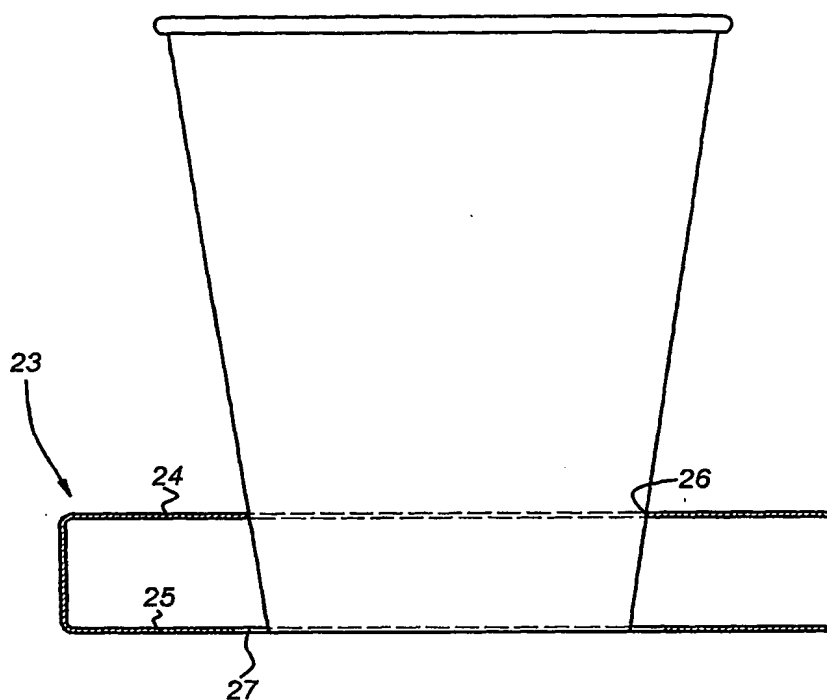


Fig 4



*Fig 5*



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/NL 03/00949

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7 A47G7/06 G07F13/10		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 A47G G07F A01G B65B B65G A47F B65D		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 635 816 A (MIKKELSEN) 13 January 1987 (1987-01-13) abstract; figures 1,2	1-5
X	GB 1 152 414 A (AMERICAN CAN COMPANY) 21 May 1969 (1969-05-21) page 6, line 7 - line 13; claims 1,2; figures 1-3	1-4
X	US 3 053 599 A (MORTARA) 11 September 1962 (1962-09-11) the whole document	1-3
X	US 1 820 345 A (CHERRY) 25 August 1931 (1931-08-25) page 2, line 108 - line 113; figures page 2, line 86 - line 95	1,3
-/--		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 30 March 2004		Date of mailing of the international search report 19 JULI 2004
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Beugeling, G.L.H.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/NL 03/00949

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	NL 99 491 C (MACHINEFABRIEK "CONLIN" NV) 16 October 1961 (1961-10-16) the whole document -----	1-3
X	GB 2 237 270 A (THE POLYTECHNIC OF WALES) 1 May 1991 (1991-05-01) page 1, paragraph 2; figures -----	1,3
A	WO 99/39615 A (CATALYST DEVELOPMENTS (UK) LIMITED) 12 August 1999 (1999-08-12) cited in the application page 4, line 2; claim 6; figure 1 -----	1,3



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/NL 03/00949

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-5

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-5

Flower vase dispensing device and assembly, method for placing a number of flowers in a vase using the device or assembly

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2. claims: 6-13

Flower vase comprising water-based ink and method for placing flowers in such a vase

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

PCT/NL 03/00949

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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